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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The British Liberals claim a gain of fifteen members as the result of the elections held yesterday. —— There has been a skirmish between Chinese and Cossacks Kuldja frontier. - Portugal has recognized the freedom of Roumania.

DOMESTIC -Secretary Sherman delivered an address on the political situation at Mansfield, Ohio, last night. - A Republican legislative caucus at Albany has nominated Neil Gilmour for Superintendeut of Public Instruction. = Professor Dwight and George P. Bliss spoke against the Straban charter at Albany yesterday. - General Grant arrived at New-Orleans yesterday and received a public welcome. === It is supposed that the Nebraska Democratic delegation will favor Tilden.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Two Methodits Episcopal Conferences held sessions in New-York and Bro lyn yesterday. === Count de Lesseps asserted his unabated confidence in his canal project. Weber's workmen will return to work to-day The American Froebel Union discussed kindergarten methods. = The American Fish Culgiven \$100,000 Union Theological Seminary. — A Demo-crate Union committee proposed a plan to settle Democratic differences. === The Government

bought \$5,000,000 of bonds .- Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (11212 grains), 87.93 cents. Stocks active and higher, but closing weak and un-CONGRESS .- In the Senate the rejected testimony in the Kellogg case was ordered to be expunged from the record; the World's Fair bill was passed; the Immediate Deficiency bill was read a third time. —— A large number of bills were reported

in the House; Mr. Slemons was given his seat: the Star Service Deficiency bill was debated. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear weather, with slight changes in temperature, followed by increased cloudiness and possible light rain. Thermometer yesterday : Highest,

52°; lowest, 32°; average, 4112°. A dull day in Congress was enlivened by spirited sparring between Senators Blaine and Edmunds, and the discovery by Mr. Blackburn of a "subordinate mudsill" in an executive department. The "sub" was caught in the very act of snapping his fingers in the face of the American Congress-a most humiliating spectacle as anybody "with one idea above

"that of an idiot" must admit. No wonder

a prickly scare by so shocking a disclosure. The "Third Party" mustered only 30 votes on the contested election case. The Democrats only steal a seat when there is a chance of its being needed for counting in the next President. The plot by which the delegations from Minnesota and Indiana are to be controlled by the Democrats is again laid bare in our Washington dispatches. In the Florida case where there ar ample grounds for unseating a Democrat, the mercurial Springer is as limp and inert as a superannuated reach on

its last round of investigation. Unless the Hoosier manufacturer whose adventures are recounted in our news columns is in pressing need of a few hundred dollars, he would better have worked his mill double time and pocketed his losses in silence. By employing detectives and tracking to Brooklyn the gypsy creatures who swindled him, he has posted himself before the country as by long odds the biggest greenhorn in it. Here is a man who believes a tramp's tale of a fortune to come, puts in the gypsy's hand \$2,150 in bank notes in order to stimulate her mystic powers, and allows her to tie the money up in a handkerchief for safe-keeping while the charms are working. When the fortune-tellers have disappeared with their plunder, the credulous fool eeps into his safe, unties the knotted handkerchief and finds a handful of paper wadding. Was ever such simplicity known?

Our local columns bear record of the princely liberality of one of New-York's most honored citizens. Ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan has given \$100,000 to one of the besorganized denominational divinity schools in the United States—the Union Theological Scalnary of this city. This endowment is to take

the form of a library fund, which, with the new | the elements of opposition to Mr. Tilden. They building, is to take the name of the distinguished benefactor. If New-York is the best seat for a divinity school in the country, it is date to unite with them in sending an unpledged also the most accessible and convenient place for the largest theological library. The munificence of ex-Governor Morgan may enable Dr. Adams and his associates to make theirs the best theological library for the use of clergymen and authors in the United States. Rarely has wealth been bestowed for public ends with better judgment.

The triumph of the Citizens' Union in the San Francisco election is overwhelming. The demagogues who have filled the Sand Lot with billingsgate and menaced the city with fire and slaughter have been put to rout at the polls. The Democrats were in open alliance with the Workingmen, and share the ignominy of the campaign and the defeat. For example, the Democratic Convention accepted the Sand-Lot candidate for Joint Senator, after receiving from him a formal pledge that he would vote | tion at Commandi may be found impossible, exfor a Democratic United States Senator. A party nomination had previously been made, but the work was undone and the leaders vied with one another in wheedling to the rowdy element. A few Bourbons clamored for a straight-out ticket, but the nomination was swallowed by a large majority without retchings and almost without a grima ce. Inasmuch as the disreputable compact was based on National as well as Municipal issues, the result of the election is most significant and gratify- tained at the probable sacrifice of the chances ing. The redemption of San Francisco is drawing nigh.

The English elections which have been announced during the past forty-eight hours are of minor importance, inasmuch as the first reports are received from uncontested boroughs and districts. In 1874 there were 187 members elected without opposition. Of these, 124 were Conservatives, 55 Liberals and 8 Home Rulers. Notwithstanding the activity of the present canvass there are 172 uncontested seats, divided evenly between the two leading parties. At the last general election there were contests in 301 constituencies for 465 seats, of which the Conservatives gained 225, the Liberals 195 and the Home Rulers 45. The total number of candidates this year is about the same as it was then, but many of these are Home Rulers. There are fewer Conservative and Liberal candidates in Ireland, but the deficiency is made up in Scotland, and in the cities and boroughs of England. The inequalities of representation are very great. Some of the earliest reports come from boroughs which do not have a thousand voters.

Secretary Sherman's speech in Mansfield, Ohio, contains a manly reference to his own political prospects. He speaks of his friends having made him a candidate for the Presidency, and adds that there is one condition under which his name shall not be presented to menace, for the Seventh Article was a heritage the Chicago Convention. That condition is the dissent of a large body of Republicans of his own State as expressed in the election of dele- It was supposed that he referred to the existgates. If that expression shall not be substan- ing laws in order to cover his retreat from un- former. That, too, involves somewhat the printially unanimous for him, he will not allow his name to be used. In a word, he must be the candidate of an overwhelming majority of his party in his own State, and that preference must be expressed unreservedly and unequivocally, or he will not be a candidate at all. This is a most significant declaration in view of Senator Blaine's popularity in the Western Reserve. The speech is one which bears the impress of the Secretary's mature judgment and patriotic impulses. His exposition of the aims of the R publican party is clear and strong, and his declaration that it is the only political erganization which has the courage and the ability to carry out the great objects of the National will, is grounded in the hardest of hard facts in the recent experience of the country-the incompetence, dishonesty, and dangerous tendencies of Democratic rule.

MR. TILDEN'S MISTAKE,

from the opposition and to find some calm retreat where meditation upon the virtues of Mr. Tilden and the delights of "reform" will not be disturbed by the yells of the Tammany warriors, the friends of the Claimant must confront their adversaries. They have not been able to get a city all to themselves for their Convention, nor to exclude Tammany from balls and hotels, nor to prevent the contrast between the two Conventions, which they seem to have dreaded so much. The world will have a chance to compare the two gatherings, side by side, and to see which represents the more truly the Democratic voters. If Mr. Tilden was afraid that his followers might be seduced from their allegiance, by the appeals of another Democatic Convention in the sacred cause of "harmony," or if he feared that they might be bulldozed by threats of another bolt, he has only taken pains to advertise his fright. Whatever the motive for trying to keep the two Conventions apart. the performance can only be construed as a confession of weakness. Fancy Mr. Conkling trying to hold a Republican State Convention in some corner where it could not be rudely approached by a convention of Young Scratchers! No leader ever stooped to such devices before, who really had the strength of his party behind him.

that the Kentucky statesman was thrown into Mr. Tilden has not managed with his usual sagacity or skill, in preparing for his State Convention. It was excessively childish to attempt to dodge the Tammany faction, as if any city was not big enough to hold a Tilden and an anti-Tilden Convention at the same time. The still-hunt for halls and hotel rooms was calculated to make Mr. Tilden's followers exceedingly ridiculous. They seem to have been afraid that they would be swamped and drowned in the vastly superior assemblage which might delugany city to which the Tammany Committee should summon the opponents of Mr. Tilden, and intolerance. The associations of the Jesuin But the ludierous phase of the business is not the worst one for the Candidate of Cipher Alley. It will be said in sober earnest, and by many believed, that he did not dare, if it could possibly be avoided, to bring his supporters together where they might hear the stinging criticisms of his course which the opposition would utter. With still more force it will be aid and believed that he did not dare to face the responsibility of rejecting the appeals for harmony, which were sure to be made by another Democratic Convention sitting in the that it invariably reacts against itself. The same city with the convocation of his friends. He knew," it will be said, "that his ambition religious and political power are directly proalone would stand in the way of a complete union of the Democracy, and did not want to be forced to declare openly, through his supporters, that his policy was to rule or to rain the party." But it was a very weak and foolish thing to appear anxious to avoid a situation into which his opponents could surely force him.

Whether the situation in which he was placed is wholly due to the blundering incapacity of his subordinates, or to timidity and weakness in his own plans, Mr. Tilden has certainly lost prestige greatly by this performance. The Tammany people will now be encouraged to as-

will plead for harmony in the party. They will invite friends of every other Democratic candiand unpacked delegation to the National Convention, there to consult for the best interests of the party. They will strive to show that there are with them, not only the powerful force which supported Mr. Kelly last Fall, but a great number of Democrats in every part of the State who think that the Democratic party ought not to wreck itself in a futile attempt to " vindi-"cate" one insatiable claimant. When appeals of this character are presented to Mr. Tilden's Convention, by another body of wellknown and representative Democrats, sitting in the same city, it will be very difficult for Mr. Tilden's friends to make any reply, or to refuse any, without taking a position which will Convention.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Tilden has not overlooked the possibility that his own nominacept ander circumstances which would render defeat inevitable. In that event, doubtless, he desires to shape the nomination of the party; to shut out his strong rivals, and to cause the selection of a man who, if elected, will protect Mr. Tilden's friends. To that end, he must desire a delegation from New-York thoroughly committed to his interests. But it would be fatal to the very influence which he must desire to secure, if such a delegation should be obof his party in this State. If Mr. Tilden's friends reject all overtures "for the sake of "harmony," and insist upon Tilden's nomination or Democratic defeat, Mr. Tilden may count upon one of two results: either he will be entirely beaten in the Convention, or he will be terribly beaten at the polls. If he secures a nomination by such a threat, it will arouse such rancor that his defeat will be overwhelming. Or if the Convention disregards such a threat at all, it will be very likely to thrust aside Mr. Tilden and all his favorites and friends, and to nominate some one known to be quite independent of his influence. The fact is that the Democratic party is getting very sore about the claims of this candidate. If that bitterness of feeling does not beat him in convention, and so completely that his influence will not be recognized in the nomination, it will be very apt to settle with him in November.

THE NEW CONFLICT IN FRANCE.

M. de Freycinet has been as good as his word. When the Education Act was before the Senate, he gave warning of the consequences of an adverse vote on the Seventh Article. He announced that the rejection of the measure would justify the Government in putting in force the existing laws, which are far more severe. This was regarded as an empty from the previous Administration, which he was known to have accepted most unwillingly. tenable ground which he had been fereed to defend. The threat, however, was repeated when the Senatorial amendment was debated in the lower Chamber. When asked what course the Government would take with regard to non-authorized religious orders whose attitude was a public danger, he replied that the laws

legislative functions are exercised by two co ordinate Chambers does not affect the supremacy of the lower House, where all the great battles of the Republic have been and are yet to be fought. Restricted suffrage renders a Liberal Senate more moderate than a Liberal Assembly, and its conservatism serves an excellent purpose in repressing the zeal of the more radical Chamber. But the centre of political power is the popular Assembly, whose deliberations are directed by the genius of Gambetta. Not only on supreme occasions, when a President is to be elected or the Constitution revised, but in the gradual development of Republican ideas and institutions, the vitalizing energy comes from the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier, who has taken with him into public life the instincts of a practical engineer, knows where to look for the source of political power. He knows that a parliamentary defeat in the Senate counts for little. and that the resistance or even the indifference | of the lower Chember to his policy would be fatal to him and to his Ministry. Accordingly, without bringing forward any new measure or Joining issue with the Senate in another debate, he has assumed the leadership of the Deputies that the water-power aught in time come to be by enforcing the old laws for the expulsion of the Jesuits and other unauthorized associations from the country.

The irrepressible conflict between Church and State is thus to be opened anew in France at a time when it is drawing to a close in Germany. The arciele which, with extreme wisdom, the Senate rejected, would have closed the doors of schools and semmaries against reliciou-forders that have had no legal standing in the country since their expulsion in the reign o Louis XV. The Government now puts in force the laws as they stand, and thereby revive the old-time methods of religious persecution are to be dissolved, and their establishments, religious and educational, closed within thre months; and all other unauthorized congregations which neglect to make peace with the Government are to be dissolved. More than twenty-one thou and members of various religious orders are placed under ban, and exposed to legal penalties. That these communities will submit their statutes to the civil authorities for revision is grossly improbable. Repression they will welcome, for they know necent struggle in Germany has shown that

moted by repression and intolerance. The political aspects of the case, however, must not be overlooked. Under the Empire the cures and Jesnit teachers were the electioncering agents of the préfets, and the alliance between Napoleon III. and the Church was offensive as well as defensive. In every political crisis since the downfall of the Empire, the factions of reaction have had the active support of the clergy, especially of the Jesuits. Grenville Murray goes so far as to ascribe the 16th of May to the intrigues of two or three "spiritual directors"; and certainly the elections of 1877, as the Premier recently pointed semble a convention which shall represent all out, turned in a great measure on clericalism. to be restored, and all traffic and unnecessary

The seeds of the present conflict have been ger-

"DINING AT CAFES."

It is charged by Mr. Samuel Cox that our foreign Ministers are in the habit of "dining at cafés and listening to the gossip of men who are not in sympathy with republican institutions." This is what the constituents of Mr. Cox would call "rather rough on the American people." It depletes the Treasury, enriches foreign cafés, and encourages the effete despotisms. Mr. Cox does well to denounce it. If ever this glorious fabric of popular government shall crumble and decay, it will owe its ruin to the corroding influence of dining at cafés. Mr. Cox's constituents feel deeply on this subject. In their minds, to arrest this depletion of the Treasury for the enrichment of seriously affect his influence in the National cafés, is next in importance to making provision from the same source for their relations in Ircland. And now that the subject has been broached; it is to be hoped that Mr. Cox will not let it rest where it is, but push it. A Committee of Investigation should be appointed without delay-there is considerable investigating talent lying idle in the House-to make thorough and searching inquiry as to the habits of our foreign Ministers. And if it be found that they are in the habit, as Mr. Cox alleges, of dining at cafés and listening to the gossip of men who are not in sympathy with republican institutions, then nothing remains but to wipe out the system. In the present temper of the American people they will not stand dining at cafés. We could have wished that for this purpose

the enterprising Glover might have been preserved to us. Sympathizing with Samuel Cox in his hostility to cafés, he would have gone through Europe with a drag-net, striking terror to the souls of despots and making wailing in palaces. It would have been singularly entertaining to see him plunging into cafés, booking on to the collars of distinguished Americans suspected of being foreign Ministers, and haling them away from the gossip of dukes, only to find when he had got them face to face that they were such private citizens, say, as Samuel J. Tilden, Thomas A. Hendricks or Thomas A. Bayard, all of whom have been in Europe within a year or two, and may have dined in cafés. This would have been just Glover's luck, and the exhibition would have imparted an element of grotesque fun to the discharge of the serious duty laid upon him of catching foreign Ministers dining at cafés. But even though the investigating Glover is lost to us the inquiry should be entered upon. If not by the House, then by the Senate. There is Davis, of West Virginia, who has got pretty much through his search for fraud in the Treasury; or Voor es, who might add this to his great Exodus Investigation; and there are others equally capable. But let it not be neglected or delayed. And if worse comes to worst, let Mr. Samuel Cox incorporate into the Diplomatic Appropriation bill a provision that any foreign Minister who dines at a café shall forfeit his salary-one-half to go to the inciple of riders on appropriations, which is a favorite issue with this Congress.

NIAG ARA.

We have seen the diary of an Englishman. who, in the early part of the last century, made a journey into Italy. He was of a speculative against them would be enforced. A vote of turn of mind, and dabbled in the germs of politconfidence was passed at once by the concur- ical economy and social science. He took a rent action of the groups of the Left. The critical interest in all works of art and in the Premier's pledge has now been fulfilled. The situation and grouping of buildings, and was decrees against the Jesuits and other unan- pleased with luxuriant fields, orchards and thorized congregations place the Government in gardens. Yet having been obliged to pass accord with the majority of the popular Cham- through the heart of Switzerland, his sole interest in Alps, glaciers and forests was that of a This policy may be justified, in a political traveller hindered by them on this way to the sense, on the ground of necessity. The Pre- delectable plains. He commiserates the fate of mier is not a weakling like his predecessor, but the poor people condemned to live in a region a statesman of real power; but as he himself to him so dreary. He feels its sublimity and bluntly told the Senators, situations are beauty no more than the nonle he rides; neither stronger than men, and no Ministry could have can be, thus insensible, foresee, more than the So Mr. Tilden's "regular" Democrats are cor- lived twenty-four hours in the Chamber had it dull beast, the wealth which is yet to pour in tural Association closed its sessions. = E. D. nered at last. After trying vainly to run away opposed the Seventh Article. The fact that upon the country because of the charm of its scenery to all mankind. In those days the Swiss were constantly swarming out to earn the livelihood which nature depied them at home, and it was the last country in Europe to which men could be expected voluntarily to resort. Now it is pierced in every direction with costly railways built by foreigners to accommodate the annual influx of Summer visitors, and so captivating has it become that a hundred and fifty thousand foreigners have made themselves permanent homes in it. There has been no change in the mountains to account for this. The change is in man. It is a change not confined to a class; not the result of a special education. It is a development of civilization in the form of a growing sensibility to the more sublime aspects of nature.

There are readers of THE TERRINE who remember when the leading men of New-York were as insensible to the value to be stamped by the admiration of the world upon Ningtra Falls as was this Englishman to the value of the Alps. The banks of the river were a part of the public lands which the State was trying to put in the market. The agents whom it emplayed to survey them for the purpose, thinking of value, were allowed by the Land Office to take them up on their own account at a nominal price. In this way Niagara Falls, on our side, became private property. That it had a higher value and that it was at all the duty or the intereof the State to prote t that value, would seem for long years afterwards to have occurred to

Last year Governor Robinson laid before the Legislature a communication which he had received from the Governor General of Canada calling attention to the rapid destruction of the charm of Niagara and the serious loss to the world which it threatened, and suggesting that New-York should join hands with the Dominion in forming an International Park for its protection. The matter was for the time disposed of by a manimous reference in both houses to the Commissioners of the State Survey. This body is composed of Vice-President Wheeler, ex-Governors Seymour and Dorsheimer, ex-Senator Geddes, Judge Hale, President Barnard, of Columbia College, and Mr. Stout, Vice-President of the Geographical Society-men whose judgment is entitled to respect and confidence in a rare degree. Their report just made is evidently the conclusion of much patient study and deliberation. It shows the present condition and the danger of the Falls in an elaborate and striking way, and sets forth cautiously and distinctly the mterest and duty of the State in the premises, The proposition of an International Park is silently dropped, probably because of deficulties of jurisdiction and administration. But the State is recommended to adopt a plan under which it would become repossessed of the islands above the Falls and of a narrow strip of land along the river's bank. This is proposed to be forever held as a public property. The buildings now upon it are to be removed, and none are hereafter to be permitted. The origi-

nal forest conditions are, as far as practicable,

interference with visitors while upon the State ground to be prevented.

The Commissioners sbrewdly say that if the Legislature will be content to confine the undertaking to these limits, it will offer little temptation to extravagance or jobbery. They add that they have ascertained as well as they could the probable cost of the operation; but as they only recommend for the present that the value of the property to be taken shall be determined by a jury to be appointed by an order of Court, and a final decision postponed until the result is known, they think it unnecessary to say more on this point than that they are satisfied that the people of the State will not consider it an excessive price to pay for the result likely to be obtained.

The Commissioners have invited, and have good reason for anticipating, cooperative action from Canada, but this they think should be given in such a manner as to require no complication of accounts or of authority. No special treaty or legislation for the purpose is, therefore, in their judgment necessary. The proposition is strong in its simplicity and moderation. 'It can only be doubted if it is sufficiently comprehensive. From remote antiquity States have taken pride in the possession of objects of splendor such as in our day are made a public show of in the Tower of London and the Green Vaults of Drc Jen. Could a gem so transcendently superb as that we possess in Niagara be carried off in the spoils of a great war or taken as a king's ransom, all the trophies and crown jewels in the world would be childish baubles beside it. We have reached a time when the care and protection of such a priceless treasure may well be considered a becoming di Camera," a musical and dramatic entertainment task of statesmanship.

JERSEY OFFICEHOLDERS.

This is the day on which the State officials of New-Jersey whose emoluments consist of fees, are required to file a statement of the sum total of their receipts during the preceding quarter. The law which enjoins upon these servants of the State the duty of telling their employer what they earn, has been in nominal operation for a year, and the three quarterly reports already rendered have excited throughout New-Jersey a gush of tender sympathy for the clerks of Chancery and of the Supreme Court, and for the Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, who is wasting away under the burden of eleven different offices. The sums reported were so meagre that it was difficult to see how these gentlemen could make the regulation subscription to the Democratic campaign purse without distress, and when the January statement appeared appeals were made to the benevolent to raise a famine fund to help them comfortably through the Winter. But the Senate which lately adjourned made

need feel any solicitude over the ability of these statesmen to look out for themselves. The Honorable Henry C. Kelsey, for example, who avers that he only receives fees in his quintuple capacity as Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Register of the Prerogative Court, Clerk of the Court of Pardons and Commissioner of Insurance (his other offices being simply decorative, or with a fixed salary attached), does not appear to be in straitened circumstances, in spite of the fact that his emoluments for one quarter, according to the sworn return, were only \$463. In reply actually absorbed by him during the quarter. but only such amounts as he elected to return under his private interpretation of the law. During the present term, Mr. Kelsey has already received \$30,000 in one capacity only, and for the single service of mailing to newspapers printed slips of the Session Laws, and he has paid himself not at the rate fixed in the law which imposed this duty upon him, but at a rate established more than thirty years ago for another kind of service. The statements of the Court clerks were found to be equally delusive, but inasmuch as they were guessed at by these officials as "approximately" \$6,000 per quarter, here seems to be little doubt that they able to face the campaign contribution box this Fall with resignation if not with cheerfulness.

It would be interesting to know whether these ffl sais will be guided by the plain letter and i to it of the law in making their returns today, or whether they will discover some other nullifying interpretation for their private guidance. It would be still more interesting to know whether the voters of New-Jersey intended to consign the executive control of the State to the tender mercies of these patriots for another term. Perhaps a change would be

The Hancock boom is ready to be stuffed and put

The accomplished seaf-snatcher, Mr. Manning frets under the position of second-fiddle to Ignatin-Donnelly. He should console himself with the knowledge that he has his whole party for company.

Whatever else Tilden has done, he has started a genuine boom in the hotel business. In Cincinnati everything bearing the name hotel has been engaged from garret to cellar, owing to Tilden's efforts to confine Tammany exclusively to garrets, and in Syracuse there is a similar state of affairs. Tilden has secured three hotels for his party, and Kelly, not to be outdone, goes him one better, and ha four. How Tammany can muster men enough to fill four hotels, unless this city is depopulated, remains to be 8 ct. So far as noise goes, however, there will not be the slightest difficulty. This rivalry in accommodations, in the meantime, ought to be a great help to Tilden by bringing all the hotel and bar keepers over to him, for he has brought them a genuine revival of business.

The Third Termers propose that the Republican party shall reject the first choice of a vast majority of its own members for President, and accept the first choice of the entire Democratic party. This is an entirely original way of conducting a campaign.

The seat-spatchers don't go about their work with that enthusiasm which is born of a strong conviction in the justice of their cause They go ahead a little, call out a shower of brick-bats from an indignant public, and dodge back again for repairs Probably the real reason for the delay is the fear that they will not be able to carry their schemes that they will not be able to carry their schemes through the House. They are waiting till they can induce or buildoze the few Democratic members whose consciences are not yet smiliciently hardened to permit them to support the thefts. If they can't succeed at this session they will leave the cases over till December, trusting that a rousing defeat in November will brace the whole party up to the work of stealing the Presidency, since that will be the only way of getting it.

The Southern opposition to Tilden grows in birerness. In Virginia and South Carolina a bolt is breatened if he is nominated. That anti-Southern daims letter is making him more trouble than

Contidential hint to a seeker after a quick-paying

There will be twelve Republican State Convenions during April to elect delegates to Chicago, connectiont lends off on the 7th, followed by Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa on the 14th, Massachusetts on the 15th, Georgia, Oregon and Virginia on the 21st, Arkansas, Ohio, and South Carolina on the 28th, and California on the 29th. They will elect 28th, and California on the 29th. They will elect 240 delegates, or nearly one-third of the whole Conventian. Fight States have already elected 226 delegates, so that by May 1 nearly two-thirds of the Convention will have been chosen. It is evident, however, that unless the situation changes rapidly during the present month, no candidate will have gained delegates enough to make his nomination certain. The Grant and Blaine forces are likely to be so evenly divided that neither will be able to show a lead until nearly the whole Con-

If the candidates prove to be Grant and Tilden, there will be an imposing procession "to the woods" in November.

Once a week at least Senators Cameron and Conkling are asked if they still favor Grant, and the same answer comes every time that they do, and they are sure he will be nominated. Senator Cameron varies his usual reply a little, and says now that Grant's strength will be so great two weeks before the Chicago Convention meets that all talk of a boil from the unit rule in Pennsylvania will disappear. Senator Conkling emphasizes his usual declaration by saying he is " intensely" for Grant, declaration by saying he is "intensely" for Grant, and that not only New-York and Pennsylvania, but Virginia also, will be solid for him. There is nothing new or unexpected in these statements. Everybody knows that both Senators are "intensely" for Grant, and are determined to let nothing, but conviction of his defeat it nominated, stand in the way of his nomination. At the same time, it is simply stating the truth to say that their positive assurances are the only encouragement the Grant movement receives from any quarter now,

THE BIJOU OPERA HOUSE. This charming little theatre, lately known as the Broadway Opera House, was opened last evening in

the presence of a large, brilliant and sympathetic nudience, with the production of two operettas, one by Frederick Clay, the other by Alfred Cellier, who has become known to this public during the past season as the conductor of Pirates of Penzance" company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. No other place of public amusement in the city has gone through greater vicissitudes than this. By turns an eatinghouse, a billiard-room, a concert ball, and a variety theatre, it has at last become the home of "Opera of the kind that Mr. and Mrs. German Reed long ago made so popular in London. The little theatre has been completely renovated. It has been decorated lavishly, yet in the most admirable taste, and in all its appointments is one of the most complete and pleasantest of the small theatres in the city. "Ages Ago," by Gilbert and Clay, which opened the performance, was given here several years ago in private by a company of amateurs. The story is a feeble one, and Mr. Clay has set the libretto to some very excellent music. It is smooth and graceful, not vigorous nor of the sort that the town will be whistling in a week, but good and musicianlike. and having, oddly enough, here and there in the livelier numbers, a strong favor of Offenbach. One song, indeed, might have come bodily out of "Orphée aux Enfers." The performance was not quite smooth, and though the piece was kindly received, it will create a much better impression when the singers shall have learned their parts. Mr. Cellier's piece, "Charity Begins at Home," is shorter than Mr. Clay's, and much more jolly. It is simply a rollicking piece of nonsense, containing some extremely pretty music, and giving an opportunity for some rather clever acting. Mr. Cellier's songs and concerted pieces are all bright, sparkling and original, and they were received with great favor. Almost every number was encored, and a dainty little quarter, "Twinkle, twinkle, little Star," had to be repeated three times. The singers, among whom Miss Burton and Mr. Courtney deserve especial praise, seemed to be much more familiar with this work than with the other, and it went off smoothly and with spirit. It received and deserved an unquestionable success. The season at the Bijou Opera House opened with the most favorable prospects, and it is to be hoped that this pure, refined and delicate entertainment will meet with the support that it deserves. have learned their parts. Mr. Cellier's piece, a little investigation, which proved that no one it deserves.

THE OPERA-MARTHA.

It was a quiet and unexciting performance of Martha" which was given at the Academy last evening. Mile. Marimon made her tirst appearance in the title tôle, and though the comparatively simple and homely music of the part is not calcuto a few penetrating questions put to him by lated to display her powers at the best advantage, the Senate Judiciary Committee, he declared she made a very favorable impression, singing that these figures did not represent the amounts | throughout with simplicity, and, in the familiar "Last Rose of Summer," with a genuine sweetness which won a hearty recall. Mile. Belocca made a vivacious Nancy, and Mr. Behrens an acceptable Plunkett. Signor Brignoli was a lethargic Lionello. but succeeded in singing the "M' appari" with enough of his old vigor to secure an encore. De-cidedly the best part of the performance was the work of the orchestra, which was admirable from first to last, giving the much-worn music with a delicacy and precision which almost made it fresh again.

PERSONAL.

A monument to the late Prives Imperial will be erected in South Africa by the British Colony. General Garfield is building himself a handsome and picture-que new house at torn down the old one.

M. de Chennevières has proposed that portraits of all the members of the French Academy shall be placed in an album and preserved in the library of

Mr. John Fiske will soon deliver three lectures on 'American Political Ideas" before the Royal Institution (London). M. Ernest Renau will also lecture before the same society on "Marcus Aurelius."

Mr. Townshead, who made himself uppleasant in Congress the other day, is described as a man in the prime of life, tall, dark-eyed, slender, wiry, excitable, and full of words.

General Grant, it is said, intends to pay the doctor's bill of the small boy who was severely injured by falling from a warehouse while observing the General's arrival at Galveston. He will, moreover, make the youth a handsome present, and if, when he recovers, he proves to be deserving, the General will find him employment. So runs the Galveston tale.

Senator Thurman, since his recent illness, has been forbidden by his physician to smoke more than two eigars a day. He has been a devoted and persistent smoker. It is not thought that his illness will have any serious effect upon his constitution. He is a rebellious patient and utterly declines to obey the doctor's command to stay in bed.

The Hon, Eugene Hale, before entering upon the study of law, was a student for a few years at Hebron Academy, the principal of which was then Mark H. Dunnell, now a member of Congress from Minnesota. He studied law with Howard & Stront, at Portland, from whose office the Hon. Thomas B. Reed was admitted to the bar a few years later.

Professor Thomas Bell, long president of the Linnean Society, and at the age of eighty-four editor of Gilbert White's "Selborne," has just died at Selborne on the estate which once belonged to White, and which he purchased from White's greatnieces. He delighted in collecting every relic and memorial of his predecessor, and his house and krounds were always open to the lovers of White's fascinating work.

Yesterday was the thirtieth anniversary of the death of John C. Calhoun. After the fall of Fort Sumter, a few of his former friends took the responsibility of removing his re mains from the Hugnenot Cemetery at Charleston, to what they considered a more perfect place of safety. Where they now rest is known only to such of these persons as are living.

Bishop Bowman, presiding over the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn, He was elected Bishop eight years ago at the Generai Conference held in Brooklyn. Bishop, Wiley. presiding over the New-York Methodist Conference, was elected to the Episcopal Office eight years noo. He had been editor of The Lady's Repository, now The National Repository, one of the eticial publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The wooning of the Princess Stephanie is described

by a Brussels correspondent as having been very practical. At an entertainment at the palace Ru dolph and the Princess found thomselves for a mo ment alone. The Prince, seizing the opportunity, and preserving the courtly style which is nowhere more rigorous than at Vienna, said: "Madame, will you have me for your husband?" The roply was simplicity itself, "Yes, Monseigneur," "Your Highness's answer makes me very happy," rejoined the Prince; and she added, "And I promise you that under all circumstances I will do my duty." This was all, and they went out together to rejoin the royal family, when Prince Rudolph said to the King, "Sire, with your Majesty's permission I have asked the Princess Stephanie to accept me as her busband. I have the pleasure to amountee to your Majesty that my proposal has been accepted." "I am happy, Monseigneur, to re-